



Montoya, Darlene <dmontoya@nmag.gov>

Melrose Response to Resistance Policy

3 messages

Melrose Police <melrosepd@hotmail.com>
To: "Montoya, Darlene" <dmontoya@nmag.gov>

Tue, Jan 31, 2017 at 5:33 PM

Here is the policy for the Melrose Police Department, Response to Resistance that was requested.

2 attachments



OPR 1 Response to Resistance (Final).doc
340K



OPR 1Response to Resistance Report 2017.docx
63K

Montoya, Darlene <dmontoya@nmag.gov>
To: Melrose Police <melrosepd@hotmail.com>

Wed, Feb 1, 2017 at 2:09 PM

Thank you so much. The LEAB Subcommittee would also like to know how often these SOPs are reviewed and/or revised, and how often your officers receive training on them. Please let me know and I will attach your response to the SOPs.

Thank you.

On Tue, Jan 31, 2017 at 5:33 PM, Melrose Police <melrosepd@hotmail.com> wrote:

Here is the policy for the Melrose Police Department, Response to Resistance that was requested.

Darlene Montoya, Administrator
New Mexico Attorney General's Office
408 Galisteo Street
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501
[\(505\) 490-4854](tel:(505)490-4854)

Melrose Police <melrosepd@hotmail.com>
To: "Montoya, Darlene" <dmontoya@nmag.gov>

Thu, Feb 9, 2017 at 6:47 PM

Melrose is a very small community and we are fortunate that we have not had any situations where we have had to respond to resistance. All three officers working for Melrose Police are full time Deputies with Curry County Sheriff Office so all our training is done through Curry County Sheriff Office. Melrose PD SOPs are based on Curry County SOP. Hope that answers your questions.
Darrick Shaw

From: Montoya, Darlene <dmontoya@nmag.gov>
Sent: Wednesday, February 1, 2017 2:09:18 PM

To: Melrose Police

Subject: Re: Melrose Response to Resistance Policy

[Quoted text hidden]

MELROSE POLICE DEPARTMENT POLICIES & PROCEDURES

POLICY NUMBER: OPR 1
EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 14, 2007
REVISED DATE: FEBRUARY 1, 2017

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This policy statement and the procedures there under are intended for MELROSE POLICE use only. The policies, procedures, and regulations are for internal agency administrative purposes and are not intended to create any higher legal standard of care or liability in evidentiary sense than is created by law. Violations of internal agency policies, procedures, regulations, or rules form the basis for disciplinary action by the agency. Violations of law form the basis for civil and/or criminal sanctions to be determined in the proper judicial setting, not through the administrative procedures of the agency.

I PURPOSE

The use of force is a serious action and when deciding whether or not to use force, officers shall act within the boundaries established by the United States and New Mexico Constitutions, relevant federal, state and local laws and precedents. This use of force policy and all other relevant and related Melrose Police Department policies, best practices and training, are intended to establish guidelines that when combined with sound ethics and good judgment, provide for lawful application and use of force.

II POLICY

A officer shall use only that degree of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances and only to effect lawful objectives. A officer may use deadly force in accordance with this policy and the law, and when all reasonable alternatives appear impracticable or objectively unreasonable.

III APPLICABILITY

This policy shall apply to all employees and volunteers of the Melrose Police Department who under the authority or color of law, are authorized or permitted to use force against another person for lawful purposes.

IV REFERENCES

Amendments IV, XIV, *United States Constitution*; Article II, Sections 10 and 18, *New Mexico Constitutions*; *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989); *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985); *Quezada v. County of Bernalillo*, 944 F.2d 710 (10th Cir. 1991); *Casey v. City of Federal Heights, C.A. 10 (Colo.)*, 2007; *Use of Force Policy (Rev. 3-10), Denver (Co) Police Department*; *Deadly Force Policy (7/2004), United States Department of Justice*; *Use of Force Policy (7/2009), Los Angeles Police Department*; *Model Policy on Use of Force, International Association of Chiefs of Police*; "Use-of-force policies and training: A reasoned approach (Part I and II)", *Thomas D. Petrowski, J.D., F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin*, Nov. 2002 Issue; *National Tactical Officer's Association Training Materials (2007)*

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V DEFINITIONS

- A. **Deadly force:** is force that has a substantial likelihood of causing death or serious bodily injury
- B. **Less-lethal force:** any force other than deadly force which is designed for or used in a manner so that it creates a lower potential for causing death or great bodily injury than conventional police tactics or traditional deadly force weapons
- C. **Imminent / immediate threat:** for the purposes of this policy, the words imminent and immediate are synonymous. "In relation to homicide in self-defense, this term (imminent danger) means immediate danger, such as must be immediately met" (Black's Law Dictionary). Immediate / imminent means that an action is pending with little or no time spacing. A subject can pose an imminent threat even if he is not at that very moment pointing a weapon at a deputy or other person. For example, an imminent threat may exist if deputies have probable cause to believe any of the following (these examples are not all inclusive):
 - 1. The subject possesses a weapon, or is attempting to gain access to a weapon, under circumstances indicating an intention to use it against a deputy or other person; or,
 - 2. When a violent felony suspect is armed with a firearm and running to gain the tactical advantage of cover; or,
 - 3. A subject with the capability of inflicting death or great bodily injury – or otherwise incapacitating a deputy or others – without a deadly weapon, is demonstrating an intention to do so; or,
 - 4. The subject is attempting to escape from the vicinity of a violent confrontation in which the subject inflicted or threatened the infliction of death or great bodily injury, and if the subject were allowed to escape, it would be reasonable to believe that he would continue to pose a danger to deputies or others.
- D. **Reasonable belief:** when facts or circumstances the officer reasonably believes, knows, or should know are such as to cause an ordinary and prudent deputy to act or think in a similar way under similar circumstances
- E. **Probable cause:** facts and circumstances that would lead a reasonable person to believe that a crime is being committed, has been committed or will be committed.

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- F. ***Objectively reasonable***: the legal standard used to determine the lawfulness of a use of force is the Fourth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution (see *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989)). According to *Graham* the reasonableness of a particular use of force must be judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene, rather than with the 20/20 vision of hindsight. The calculus of reasonableness must embody allowance for the fact that police officers are often forced to make split-second judgments – in circumstances that are tense, uncertain, and rapidly evolving – about the amount of force that is necessary in a particular situation. As in other Fourth Amendment contexts, however, the “reasonableness” inquiry in an excessive force case is an objective one: the question is whether the officers’ actions are “objectively reasonable” in light of the facts and circumstances confronting them, without regard to their underlying intent or motivation. Therefore, the Melrose Police Department examines all uses of force from an objective standard, rather than a subjective standard.
- G. ***Great bodily harm / injury, serious physical injury or serious bodily harm***: an injury to a person which creates a high probability of death, results in serious disfigurement, results in loss of any member or organ of the body or results in permanent or prolonged impairment of the use of any member or organ of the body
- H. ***Suspect / subject***: a suspect is defined as someone who is the target of a criminal action or investigation (i.e. a battery suspect). A subject is defined as any other person that is the target of a law enforcement action and is not a suspect (i.e. an armed / unarmed suicidal subject). Depending on the actions of a “subject”, he or she can become a “suspect” if they commit a criminal act.
- I. ***Deadly weapon***: means any firearm or other weapon, device, instrument, material or substance, whether animate or inanimate, which in the manner it is used or is intended to be used is known to be capable of producing death or serious bodily injury.
- J. ***Less-lethal weapon***: is any weapon that when used against another living being, and in accordance with Department approved training, has less of a potential of causing great bodily harm or death when compared to a deadly weapon. Some less-lethal weapons can be used as a deadly weapon when target areas such as the high chest, neck, head or groin are intentionally targeted by the operator.

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- K. ***Weapon of opportunity:*** is any instrument that could be used by an officer to defend themselves or another against a violent attack. A weapon of opportunity could include, but is not limited to: a stick, vehicle, hammer, glass bottle, pipe, flashlight, sand, a rock, gravity, a knife, a rope, etc.
- L. ***Excessive Force:*** is the application of more force than is reasonably necessary at the time; too much force could be applied or the correct amount of force could be applied but for too long of a period of time

VI PROCEDURES

The use of force, especially force likely to result in serious bodily injury or death (including a firearm), is a serious action. When deciding whether to use force to respond to a perceived threat, officers shall act within the boundaries of the United States and New Mexico Constitutions and laws, relevant case law – both federal and state, sound ethics, good judgment, this use of force policy or “continuum”, and all other relevant Melrose Police Department policies, practices and training.

With these values in mind, an officer shall use only that degree of force that is objectively reasonable under the circumstances and only to effect lawful objectives. An officer may use deadly force in accordance with this policy and the law, and when all reasonable alternatives appear impracticable or objectively unreasonable.

- A. Officers should ensure that they do not engage in unreasonable actions that precipitate the use of force as a result of tactical, strategic, and procedural errors that place themselves or others in jeopardy. Additionally, when considering the safety of others, officers will place the following types of persons / property in the following order of priority (also known as “The Priority of Life”).
 - a. Hostages/innocent bystanders /other non-law enforcement first responders
 - b. Law enforcement personnel
 - c. Suspect/subject
 - d. Property

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- B. As an example to clarify The Priority of Life ranking, in general officers should not make decisions or take courses of action which would tend to place the safety of a suspect / subject above that of themselves or another law enforcement officer, innocent bystanders, other first responders, or hostages.

When applying any type of force in an objectively reasonable manner, an officer must first determine the specific facts and circumstances that are available to him/her about the particular case before him/her.

- A. The law understands that often times officers are asked to make split second decisions, that are tense, uncertain and rapidly evolving. Personnel within this Department should make themselves familiar with this policy and the law surrounding uses of force consistent with their training. So to clarify, it is not expected that an officer will think about this policy and all the factors listed within this policy prior to using force during an actual event, but rather the officer should have a firm understanding of what factors should be considered when using force long before the deputy is placed in a position to use force. **Knowledge is key, and it is the desire of this agency for each employee that is affected by this policy to thoroughly understand use of force law and this policy, so that when it is time to use force against another, that they do so in a manner that is consistent with the law and this policy, and without hesitation if needed.** Determining whether the force used to effect a particular seizure is reasonable under the Fourth Amendment requires a carefully balancing of the nature and quality of the intrusion on the individual's Fourth Amendment interests against the countervailing governmental interests at stake. The three main factors that an officer should consider when using force are:

- Whether the suspect/subject poses an immediate threat to the safety of other law enforcement personnel or others, and
- Whether the suspect / subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight.
- The severity of the crime at issue,

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- B. When determining whether or not the suspect poses an immediate / imminent threat to the safety of officers or others, the officers should consider the following (this list is not all inclusive):
 - 1. Is the suspect / subject currently believed to be armed, and if so, are they currently threatening themselves or others with the weapon or have they done so in the immediate past?
 - 2. Is the suspect / subject in a confrontational stance or showing other signs of aggression towards an officer or citizen?
 - 3. Is the suspect / subject refusing to comply with lawful commands from the officer? (i.e. drop the weapon; do not move; show me your hands, etc.)
 - 4. Is the suspect / subject verbalizing threats to the officer or others?
 - 5. Will the application of force by the officer in order to overcome the resistance or level of force posed by the suspect / subject unreasonably endanger another citizen or officer given the circumstances?
- C. When determining whether or not the suspect / subject is actively resisting arrest or attempting to evade arrest by flight, the officer should analyze the following (this list is not all inclusive):
 - 1. Is the suspect /subject resisting or evading arrest by non-compliance with lawful commands from the officer?
 - 2. Is the suspect / subject resisting apprehension or arrest by using physical force?
- D. When determining the severity level of the crime, the officer should consider the following (this list is not all inclusive):
 - 1. Is the crime a crime of violence or a property crime?
 - 2. Was anyone harmed during the crime? If so, was it to the level of great bodily injury or death or was it a minor injury?

3. Was the suspect armed when he or she committed the crime?
4. Is the crime classified as a misdemeanor or felony?

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3. Is the suspect / subject evading arrest by walking away? Running away? Fleeing in a motor vehicle or other mode of transportation?
4. Is the danger to the public and other officers greater if the suspect / subject remains uncaptured as a result of their resistance or flight or is there a greater danger to other officers and / or the public if the officer uses the proposed level of force to apprehend the suspect / subject?

E. Numbers, Skill and Size Disparities

1. Occasionally an officer will be confronted during an encounter by more than one adversary, by an adversary who has been trained to a skill level in combat that places the officer at a disadvantage, or the officer may be confronted by an individual that is considerably larger in size or stronger than the officer. Any of these situations can place the officer in a position of having a significant tactical disadvantage that may warrant the officer using a higher level of force than would have been necessary had one or more of these disparities not been present.

F. Managing Risk / Officer Created Jeopardy

1. Officer created jeopardy occurs when an officer places him- or herself into a position that requires the officer to use force, and had the officer not placed him- or herself into that position or into a position of tactical disadvantage, the force required would not have been used or a less intrusive level of force could have been used.
2. Examples of officer created jeopardy include but are not limited to standing in front of a moving motor vehicle that is moving towards the officer, that is occupied by a suspect of a criminal act, when there was ample time to move out of the way, but yet the officer chose to stand his ground and fire into the vehicle striking the suspect and killing him/her. Another example of officer created jeopardy would be responding to an armed suicidal subject call at a residence and running into the residence to confront the armed subject instead of trying to deescalate the situation through negotiations from a position of tactical advantage.

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G. Moving from a Show of Force to a Use of Force or Moving From One Type of Force to another Type of Force

1. Nothing in this policy prevents a officer from transitioning from one level of force (i.e. the use of pepper spray as an example) to another level of force (i.e. deadly force) if the situation dictates such a transition. There is no requirement that an officer "escalate" through all levels of force, from the least intrusive level of force to the most intrusive level of force, in order to reach the desired level of force for the particular situation.
2. An officer may also be required to transition between a show of force to a use of force with the same or different weapon system in a very short time frame.

H. Types of Less-lethal systems Utilized vs. Level of Threat / Resistance

1. Listed below are the various systems / techniques that the members of the Melrose Police Department may be trained to operate / utilize when dealing with non-cooperative or violent suspects / subjects. If reasonable to do so, and if it would not place the officer or a citizen at a tactical disadvantage, the officer should give a warning prior to deploying any type of less-lethal device / system.

**a. System Type – Empty Hand
Techniques**

- i. Empty hand techniques include the following (not all in inclusive):
 - (a) Escort position
 - (b) Wrist locks / Twist locks
 - (c) Pressure points

- (d) Knee / elbow impact counters
- (e) Armbar takedowns
- (f) Impact takedowns

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- (g) Ground control techniques
 - (h) Kicking countermeasures
 - (i) Open hand impact techniques
- ii. Empty hand techniques are generally used to overcome the following types of resistance or during the following types of situations, realizing that the appropriate empty hand technique must be used for the appropriate level of resistance in accordance with agency training guidelines (this list is not all inclusive):
- (a) To overcome passive resistance by a subject to lawful arrest or detention by an officer
 - (b) To overcome active resistance by a subject to lawful authority or when subject to arrest by an officer.
 - (c) To gain custody and/or control of subject who unlawfully flees or attempts to evade an officer in the lawful performance of their duty.
 - (d) When a suspect or subject verbally or physically threatens an officer when the suspect has the means and ability to complete an assault.
 - (e) Against a suspect or subject that is assaulting an officer or citizen with personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)
- iii. System Type – Chemical Munitions (Orthochlorbenzalmalononitrile (a.k.a. CS) or Oleoresin capicum (a.k.a. OC))
- (a) OC and / or CS can be deployed in the following ways:

- (1) Pyrotechnic combustion
- (2) Blast dispersion
- (3) Expulsion
- (4) Liquid projectile
- (5) Powder projectile

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- (6) Liquid aerosol
- (7) Fog
- (b) OC and / or CS are generally used to overcome the following types of resistance / or during the following types of situations (this list is not all inclusive):
 - (1) As a show of force
 - (2) When confronted with assaultive behavior (words or actions)
 - (3) If attempting to apprehend a suspect / subject that is unlawfully fleeing from the officer
 - (4) To overcome physical active resistance to a lawful arrest
 - (5) As a means of expelling a suspect / subject from a fortified or barricaded position (i.e. criminal barricade or armed mentally ill subject)
 - (6) As a means of detection within a structure
 - (7) To control or subdue a threatening animal

iv. System Type – Electronic Restraint Device (i.e. Taser)

- (a) Electronic Restraint Devices can be deployed in the following ways:
 - (1) Prong deployment at distance (varies)

- (2) Direct contact (i.e. drive stun)
- (b) Electronic Restraint Devices are generally used to overcome the following types of resistance / or during the following types of situations (this list is not all inclusive):
 - (1) As a show of force
 - (2) When a suspect / subject verbally threatens the officer when the suspect has the opportunity and ability to complete an assault

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- (3) Against a suspect / subject that is assaulting an officer or citizen with personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)
 - (4) To control or subdue a threatening animal
- v. System Type – Patrol K-9
- (a) Patrol K-9's can be deployed in the following ways:
 - (1) On lead (Patrol K-9 is tethered to the handler while conducting a search)
 - (2) Off lead (Patrol K-9 is not tethered to the handler and is free to search under the verbal direction of the handler)
 - (3) Patrol K-9's primary purpose is to locate persons or things, but can be used as a use of force (bite) if reasonable under the circumstances
 - (b) Patrol K-9's are generally used to overcome the following types of resistance / or during the following types of situations (this list is not all inclusive):
 - (1) As a show of force
 - (2) To locate and / or detain an escapee from a jail or prison who had been committed to the facility for a violent crime

- (3) To locate and / or detain an outstanding criminal suspect who is believed to be the perpetrator of a violent criminal offense or who is believed to be armed with a deadly weapon

vi. System Type – Expandable Baton

- (a) Expandable Baton's can be deployed in the following ways:
 - (1) In a swinging motion in the expanded position
- (b) Expandable Baton is generally used to overcome the following types of resistance / or during the following types of situations (this list is not all inclusive):

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- (1) As a show of force to counter a subject who verbally or physically threatens an officer or other citizen, when the suspect has the opportunity and ability to complete an assault.
- (2) Against a suspect or subject that is assaulting an officer or citizen with personal weapons (hands, feet, teeth, etc.)
- (3) To control or counter an aggressive, attacking animal.

vii. System Type – Extended Range Impact Devices (ERID)

- (a) ERID's can be deployed in the following variations:
 - (1) 12 gauge system (Lightfield)
 - (2) 37mm system (Sage)
 - (3) 68 caliber projectiles (Pepperball)
 - (4) 31caliber projectiles (Stinger Grenade)
- (b) ERID's are generally used to overcome the following types of resistance / or during the following types of situations (this

list is not all inclusive). Additionally, each type of ERID that is utilized by this agency will have different injury potentials and therefore will generally be used in varying scenarios depending on what level of force the deputy is being confronted with (see individual ERID policies and training curriculums for specifics on use):

- (1) As a show of force when confronted with a suspect / subject that is armed with a deadly weapon, and when available distance and hard cover are used in conjunction with lethal cover
- (2) As an area denial system (Pepperball with PAVA munitions)

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- (3) When confronted by a suicidal subject that is armed with a deadly weapon and lethal cover and hard cover are used in conjunction with the ERID
- (4) When confronted by a subject that has committed a violent misdemeanor and who refuses to comply with lawful orders (Pepperball)
- (5) When confronted by a subject that has committed a violent felony and who refuses to comply with lawful orders

I. Deadly Force and Weapons of Opportunity

1. Generally deadly force can be used by an officer of this agency during the following types of situations (this list is not all inclusive):
 - a. When a suspect or subject threatens an officer or a citizen with a deadly weapon and the officer has probable cause to believe that he or the citizen are in imminent danger of serious bodily harm or death as a result of the posed threat.
 - b. When an officer has probable cause to believe a suspect is attempting to escape from the vicinity of a violent confrontation in which the suspect inflicted or threatened the infliction of death or great bodily injury, and if the

suspect were allowed to escape, it would be reasonable to believe that he would continue to pose a danger to officers or others

- c. To kill a dangerous animal or one that humane treatment requires its removal from further suffering and alternative methods of disposition are impractical and when the use of such force will not unreasonably endanger another person.
- d. Imminent danger which may require the use of deadly force may also exist if an officer has probable cause to believe that:
 - i. 1) the subject poses a threat of serious physical injury **and**
 - ii. 2) the officer has probable cause to believe any of the following:

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- (a) When a suspect possesses a weapon, or is attempting to gain access to a weapon, under circumstances indicating an intention to use it against an officer or other person
 - (b) When a violent felony suspect is armed with a firearm and is moving to gain the tactical advantage of cover
 - (c) When a suspect(s) with the capability of inflicting death or great bodily injury, or otherwise incapacitating an officer, without a deadly weapon, is demonstrating an intention to do so
- e. If reasonable to do so, and if it would not place the officer or a citizen at a tactical disadvantage, and if time allows, the officer should give a warning prior to deploying deadly force. An example of a warning could be, "Police. Stop or I will shoot" or "Drop the knife / gun or I will shoot".
 - f. In some instances it may be appropriate for an officer to utilize a weapon of opportunity to defend him- or herself or others. If an officer becomes disarmed (loss of less-lethal tool or approved firearm), or if an officer cannot use an approved weapon because of injury or for other legitimate reasons, or if a weapon of opportunity is the most reasonable response, an officer is authorized to use a weapon of opportunity to defend him- or

herself or another as long as the weapon used is an objectively reasonable use of force, given the threat posed by the suspect/subject.

- g. Officers are not authorized to fire "warning" shots. If it is objectively reasonable for an officer to use deadly force to protect him- or herself or another, then the deputy should apply the force required at that time.

J. Use of Force Reporting

1. Every time an officer of this office does any one or more of the following actions, a use of force report will be completed.
 - a. A show of force, with a lethal weapon, less-lethal weapon or weapon of opportunity that is intended to control a subject's behavior

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- b. A deployment of force, with a lethal weapon, less-lethal weapon, a weapon of opportunity, or with an empty hand technique.
2. The mere act of hand cuffing or placing a subject/suspect in hand cuffs, leg irons or other approved Melrose Police Department restraints is not considered a use of force that would require a reporting action, unless the approved restraint device was used in conjunction with an empty hand technique such as a "cuff grab or drag" or using the restraint device as a weapon. Additionally, escorting a compliant subject or arrestee is also not considered a use of force.
 3. The use of force report will be completed and forwarded to the employees' immediate supervisor prior to the end of his/her shift.
 4. Within three (3) business days the supervisor will review the use of force report for accuracy and to ensure that the employee utilized force in accordance with Melrose Police Department policy and agency training protocols. If a supervisor finds that an employee over or under utilized too much force during an incident, that will be notated on the report and the employee will receive remedial training on the topic within (5) business days. That report will also be flagged for a use of force review (see #7 below). If a supervisor believes that an

employee has committed an act of police brutality (a criminal act) it will immediately be reported to the employee's chain of command.

5. If any officer with the Melrose Police Department witnesses another law enforcement officer utilizing force that is a violation of the law, he or she will immediately intervene to stop the unlawful application of force. Additionally, it is that officer's duty to report to his or her immediate supervisor any acts that he or she witnesses that would constitute an unlawful application of force by any law enforcement officer.
6. At the direction of the Mayor or his designee, if an officer utilizes force that results in serious physical injury or death, that officer may be removed from line duties and placed on administrative leave or an alternative assignment, pending a investigation of that particular use of force.

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7. Once every six calendar months the use of force instructor cadre for the agency will meet and randomly select at least 10% of the compiled use of force reports and review them for use of force trends, short comings and for training purposes. If the review panel finds training deficiencies or policy violations, those findings will be reported to the Mayor

K. Use of Force Training

1. In addition to any required NMLEA training on use of force, every officer with this agency will be trained on this policy in its entirety every two years.
2. Every officer within the Melrose Police Department will be provided a copy of this policy prior to being issued a Melrose Police Department weapon.
3. Any formal use of force training or remedial use of force training will be documented and catalogued in accordance with this agency's policy on training documentation.

VII ATTACHMENTS

Use of Force Report

VIII APPROVAL

APPROVED BY: TUCK MONK/MAYOR Date: FEBRUARY 1, 2017

MELROSE POLICE DEPARTMENT

Response to Resistance Report

Date/Time of Incident:	Incident Report Number:
Use of Force	Show of Force
Location of incident:	Supervisor(s) notified Yes No Supervisor(s) on scene Yes No
Nature of call or incident:	Charges:

Offender Name: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____ Race: _____

Clothing Description: _____

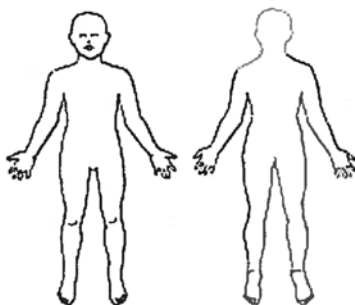
Offender under the influence of: Alcohol Drugs Other

List substance(s) if known: _____

Type of Force used or displayed by Offender (check all that apply):

Physical Impact Cutting Instrument Firearm Other (explain)

Offender Injury Description: _____



Treatment (list agency and or facility rendering treatment if applicable):

EMS _____ Hospital _____

None Other (explain) _____

Officer (s) using force: _____

Type of force used (check all that apply): Service Dog

Defensive Tactics O.C. Spray Baton TASER Firearm

Weapon of opportunity (explain): _____

Body camera recording: Yes No Vehicle camera recording: Yes
No Photographs taken: Yes No

CEW USE DATA

CEW serial number:	Cartridge(s) Serial Number:
CEW Manufacturer and Model:	Cartridge Type(s):
Number of cartridges fired: _____ Number of probe contacts: _____ Number of probes penetrating skin: _____ Number of stun contacts: _____	
CEW use: Success Failure	Offender wearing heavy or loose clothes: Yes No
Number of CEW cycles applied:	Approximate distance at time of probe launch:
Distance between probes:	Probes removed at scene: Yes No Removed by:
Need for additional cartridges: Yes No Reason: Defective Cartridge Missed offender offender reengaged Other _____	

BATON USE DATA

Baton Manufacturer and Model:	Number of strikes:
Targeted area(s):	

O.C. SPRAY USE DATA

Manufacturer and Model:	Approximate duration:
Decontaminated: Yes No	Decontaminated by:

FIREARM USE DATA

Manufacturer and Model:	Firearm serial number:
Number of shots fired:	

DOCUMENTATION

Copy of body camera video attached:	Yes	No
Copy of vehicle camera video attached:	Yes	No
Copy of incident report attached:	Yes	No
Copy of radio logs attached:	Yes	No

SUPERVISORY REVIEW

Supervisor's Determination (was the use of force justified and within policy?)	Yes
No	
Supervisor's signature: _____ Date: _____	

MAYOR REVIEW

Mayor Review/Action:	Use of force justified and in compliance with SOP
	Use of force not in compliance with SOP
	SOP revisions
	Disciplinary Action
Supervisor's signature: _____ Date: _____	